

**The Cape May Warbler at Washington, D. C., in Winter.**—An adult female *Dendroica tigrina* was brought to the Division of Birds, National Museum, on December 16, 1916, by Mr. R. M. Brown, librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who had found it outside the window of his office at about 11 A. M. The weather was cold (temp. 13° F. at 8 A. M.) and the earth covered with snow, and the bird had probably had difficulty in securing food. It was, however, fairly active, and an effort was made to keep it alive. It fed eagerly on ripe banana, and seemed in condition to outlive its experience, but was found dead the next morning.

As an unusual coincidence, it is recalled that the only other winter record for this species in the vicinity of Washington is that of a male, collected on December 16, 1888, by Mr. J. D. Figgins.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

**Kirtland's Warbler in Madison, Wisconsin.**—On the afternoon of May 19, 1917, my wife and I while on an observing trip had the good fortune to come upon a female Kirtland's Warbler. For almost three quarters of an hour we subjected it to the closest inspection, often within an arm's length of it. It was tame to the point of idiocy, and during the last fifteen minutes of our intimacy almost paid the 'last full measure for its trust.' For in the absence of my collecting gun—a friend had borrowed it for the day—I assailed it from every point of the compass. There is no definite Wisconsin record for this warbler. The nearest approach goes back to 1893 when a supposed specimen was wounded, only to escape under a brush-pile—as recorded in Kumlien and Hollister's 'Birds of Wisconsin.' The present specimen was scrutinized painstakingly from bill to toe and found to correspond accurately with published descriptions save that the black streaks on the crown were very faint; and that the patches on the inner webs of the tail-tips were dull gray rather than white, and like the crown marks not readily apparent. The tail-dipping was more incessant and deeper than that of the Palm Warbler. During the period of our inspection the bird never mounted higher than fifteen feet and preferred a plane within three feet of the ground.—WARNER TAYLOR, *Madison, Wisc.*

**Yellow-throated Warbler in Brooklyn, N. Y.**—On the morning of April 29, 1917, while walking through Prospect Park, Brooklyn, I was attracted by a loud ringing song quite strange to me, though somewhat suggestive of that of the Indigo Bunting. I easily located the singer in some low maple trees on the bank between the Rose Garden and Flatbush Ave. In its actions the bird was very deliberate, strikingly different from most members of its family in this respect. I was able to approach within a few feet as it was so tame or perhaps exhausted from its unusual journey, and I was thus able to identify it at my leisure.

I could see no trace of yellow in the line in front of the eye which would indicate that the individual belonged to the western race known as the

Sycamore Warbler, but as the amount of yellow is variable and the geographical probability is in favor of the Yellow-throated Warbler I leave the subspecific identification open. This is in all probability the same bird seen by Mr. Fleisher (Bird-Lore, 1917, p. 150) on the day previous and identified as the eastern subspecies. Later in the day I again saw the bird, in company with Mr. Preston R. Bassett. It was not singing on this occasion but was still so tame and deliberate in its movements that it was easily studied. Since then on subsequent visits to the same locality I have been unable to find any trace of the bird.—RALPH M. HARRINGTON, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) Nesting in Southern Connecticut.**—On June 3, 1917, I was rewarded by finding a nest of this species at Hadlyme, New London County, Connecticut.

The female was flushed from its nest nearly under my feet.

The nest was near a large stream of water, not more than thirty feet away and in one of the most impenetrable places thickly covered with laurel bushes.

The nest was at the foot of a laurel bush, sunken level with the surface and composed of dry leaves, bark strips and lined with fine rootlets and grasses, etc. The ground was well carpeted with dry leaves.

The male could be heard singing most any time during the day on the wooded hillsides. While its mate was nesting in the low ravine below, some distance away. The male was never seen near the nest.

These birds have apparently nested in this vicinity for at least three summers arriving about May 5 and not leaving until September when most of our summer resident warblers have left.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Conn.*

**The Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus*, subsp.?) in Lycoming County, Pa.**—On March 18, 1917, one of these birds was seen feeding with a single Black-capped Chickadee in some underbrush at the side of a road in a gap through the mountains, some fifteen miles east of Lock Haven, Pa. It happened that I was sitting on a log by the roadside when I noticed a small bird in a thicket near me and as I gazed at it, it hopped into plain view and showed itself to be a Hudsonian Chickadee. What first caught my eye was the splash of umber on its sides and the next instant the brownish gray head it turned toward me as it peered about for insects made me realize that there could be no doubt as to what it was. For fully half an hour I followed it about as it fed on or near the ground and I was interested to see how wren-like its actions were as it crept about logs and piles of brush. To my mind, it showed none of the nervous activity that I have always associated with our common Chickadee for it seemed rather deliberate in its actions. For the most part it was silent although it occasionally gave a feeble chirp and twice uttered a nasal "chick-a-dee-dee-dee" that was quite distinct from